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The Hongkong Telegraph

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October 31, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 3 p.m. 76
Humidity 83 81

October 31, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 75
Humidity 83 81

WEATHER FORECAST
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Barometer 29.98

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Hungary in Throes of Revolution.

RENEWED RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION.

London, October 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the City Council has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the people of Australia will not be satisfied unless Germany unconditionally surrenders, and requesting Britain to insist on an adequate indemnity for Australia, the British Navy declaring that no German flag appear in any ocean until the indemnity is paid. The Returned Soldiers' Association is forwarding the resolution to every Municipality in Australia, requesting its adoption.

Revolutionaries Possess Fiume.

Lyons, October 29.
The latest news from Croatia and Slavonia shows that the revolutionary movement for independence is developing successfully in all the Jugo-Slav provinces.

The revolutionaries are in complete possession of Fiume, and the National Council of Jugo-Slavs, which has been sitting at Agram, has been recognised by all the towns inhabited by Jugo-Slavs in Austria-Hungary as the Provisional Government.

It is expected that the Council will enter into negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro with a view to a constitution for a united Jugo-Slav State.—*French Wireless.*

A Czech-Slovakian State.

London, October 30.
A Vienna message received in Copenhagen says a Czech-Slovakian State has been proclaimed at Prague, which is now completely controlled militarily by the Czech-Slovak National Council.

Triple Alliance Smashed.

Paris, October 29.
In Paris, the submission of Emperor Charles is considered: the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, consisting of a number of disaffected races, each preparing to quit the partnership. The Sovereign is deserted and the historic Triple Alliance smashed. The date of the separate nationalities cannot be decided until a general peace. Count Andrássy, a son of the statesman who signed the first Triple Alliance Treaty, now signs its death.

Colonel House Received.

Paris, October 29.
President Poincaré gave an audience yesterday to Colonel House.

Hungary Seething with Revolution.

London, October 30.
Swiss reports state that revolution is seething in Hungary. A hundred thousand demonstrators at Budapest in favour of Count Karolyi and peace, and the abolition of the German Alliance, suffered heavy casualties by fire from rifles and machine-guns while attempting to reach the Archbishop's Palace.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Budapest. Count Karolyi has not been appointed Premier because the King does not accept his programme, which includes the complete independence of Hungary.

Will the Kaiser Abdicate?

London, October 30.
There have been renewed rumours of the Kaiser's impending abdication and much significance is attached to the fact that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* one of the most responsible newspapers in Germany, is now urging this course.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Crushing Indictment of German Cruelty.

London, October 29.
In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the treatment of prisoners of war, Sir George Cave, in the course of a very strong indictment, said it was proved that the Germans systematically under-fed, over-worked, robbed, cruelly mishandled, beat, and even tortured, our prisoners. The conditions in some camps were unspeakable and they continued to-day. No words could be too strong to characterise the dastardly treatment of men working in the salt mines, factories etc. Prisoners were still being employed under fire, despite two pledges. Cruelties, ill-treatment and insults were even prevalent in hospitals, both doctors and nurses being guilty of malpractices. Germany had a debt to pay and she ought to be made to pay it.—(Lord Chelmsford). As regards reprisals, he suggested that one means was through the Germans' great regard for the position, dignity and comfort of their officers and wealthier civilians.

Sir George Cave said the immediate release of all British prisoners would form an essential and primary condition of the armistice. He foreboded the publication of another terrible White Book detailing further atrocities.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Allies' Success on Serbian Front.

Lyons, October 29.
In Serbia the Allies have occupied Kragujevac and Jagodina. The Serbian cavalry have taken Despotovac.—*French Wireless.*

The Latest Advance.

London, October 30.
A French Eastern communique states:—The Serbians have reached the front of the Stigari-Jevova River, twenty kilometres north of Kragujevac, taking prisoner several hundreds. Towards Ujice and the frontier of Herzegovina, the Serbians have reached and passed west of Cacak.

The Yugo Slavs operating in Montenegro have advanced beyond Ipek and Diakova.

TRIAL OF M. CAILLAUX.

London, October 30.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, before the High Court of the Senate, the trial of M. Caillaux for high treason, based on 7,000 documents, has begun.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Germans Resist with Great Desperation.

THE RECENT CAPTURES IN FLANDERS SUMMARISED.

London, October 29.
The German retreat continues on the whole front between the Oise and the Somme. The French are maintaining close contact with the enemy and are taking many prisoners.

Last night our troops, who are approaching Guise, captured the outskirts, the railway station, the first line of trenches and a fortified work south of the château, and continued to make progress east of Monceau-le-Neuf.

The situation of the enemy north of the Aisne is becoming more difficult daily.—*French Wireless.*

The Enemy's Awkward Position.

Paris, October 29.
The German retreat began on Sunday morning before the First and Tenth French Armies on a front of 18 miles has suddenly come to a stop. The enemy counter-attacked with great vigor, especially in the neighbourhood of Guise. Possibly the intention of the enemy is to clear away as much war material as possible from the back areas. It is more likely a matter of the confusion of the German General Staff, when Germany is alone facing the victorious Entente armies. The line of the Somme has been turned. With the main bastion at Crecy-sur-Serre and the Harding and Stilling Lines broken and the Aisne outflanked, it is an inevitable necessity that the enemy must withdraw from these positions.

A big French attack has been made by 120 bombing machines and 80 battle planes on convoys, dumps and hutments south of Sermaucourt. Thirty-three tons of ammunition were used.—*Havas.*

French Occupy Guise.

London, October 30.
Violent German counter-attacks failed everywhere. The French troops occupied part of Guise.

The Fifth Army, on Tuesday, again took the offensive on a front of 20 kilometres between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy, westward of Chateau Porcien, and pushed forward to the outskirts of Hill 137, driving back the enemy beyond the Reconnaissance St. Ferguor road, and advancing to a depth of three kilometres.—*French Wireless.*

Desperate Fighting.

London, October 30.
A French communique states:—Between the Oise and the Somme there are lively artillery actions, notably in the region of Crecy-sur-Serre. The Fifth Army attacked westward of Chateau Porcien on a front of twelve kilometres. Between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Serpy the French fought with magnificent dash. The enemy were ordered to hold at all costs and resisted with great desperation on the left. Despite an abundance of machine-guns we debouched from St. Quentin-le-Petit and carried our lines to the approaches of Hill 137. Westward of Banogues we progressed in the centre, overcoming all resistance. We drove back the enemy over the Reconnaissance Road on the right, and carried Hill 156 and advanced eastward. The prisoners counted exceed 850.

Aerial Activity on American Front.

London, October 29.
An American communique states:—There is heavy artillery fire west of the Meuse, especially north of St. Juvia. Aerial activity is increasing. Eighteen enemy machines were brought down. Five of ours are missing.

British Secure Prisoners.

London, October 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed and secured prisoners in patrol encounters.

An American Success.

London, October 30.
An American official message says:—Northward of Verdun we occupied Aincreville and established our lines northward of the village.

The Captures in Flanders.

London, October 30.
A British-Belgian communique states:—Between October 14 and 27 we have taken 18,493 prisoners in Flanders, of which the Belgians took 7,982, the British Second Army 6,354 and the French 5,177. Since October 28 over 30,000 prisoners have been captured while 569 guns, and 1,200 machine guns were captured between October 14 and 27.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Attack on a 25-Mile Front.

London, October 29.
Reuter learns that the Anglo-Italian Armies are attacking on a front of twenty-five miles and are opposed by forty-five Austrian Divisions, comprising 600,000 troops.

The Allies have crossed the Piave on the whole front from the Treviso-Ordere Railway to Val Dobbiadene and have made an average advance of over four miles.

The Italian Command considers that the battle is going splendidly, all objectives being gained.

Austrian Evacuation.

London, October 30.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—On the battle-front we evacuated the most strongly attacked sectors.

A Burst of Activity.

Lyons, October 29.
On the Italian front there has been a burst of activity, while at the same moment Austria solicits an immediate armistice and a separate peace.

The Italians, in co-operation with the British and French, have captured 9,000 prisoners and 60 guns.—*French Wireless.*

Allies Capture 25,000 Austrians.

Lyons, October 30.
In Italy the Allies' offensive is developing with full success. Cavalry, supported by motor machine-guns, are pursuing the Austrians.

The Allies' advance exceeds 25 kilometres, and they have taken 25,000 prisoners and 200 guns.—*French Wireless.*

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE SITUATION.

Break-Up of Dual Monarchy.

London, Oct. 29.
The Austro-Hungarian Empire is breaking up so rapidly and completely that it is increasingly difficult to follow the progress. During the recent debates in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments various Ministers endeavoured to rally some of the racial parties round the Throne but met with no response. The unflinching resolve of the Czechs to found their own State and of the Croats to join the new Great Serbia have given an impulse to disruption which nothing can arrest. Simultaneously the German-Austrians are demanding independence or inclusion in Germany, while Hungary is determined to break connection with Austria and Emperor Karl has now gone to Budapest under the compelling circumstances of the moment to affirm at least his position as King of Hungary and escape the danger arising in famine-stricken Vienna. Italy's claims to her unredeemed territory and portions of the Dalmatian coast are secure but it is scarcely probable that Hungary will abandon Fiume to the Slavs without a struggle and it may be long before the new States can settle down to the new conditions for which they are now ardently striving.

Fatal Blow for Germany.

London, Oct. 27.
The Austrian reply is considered equivalent to a complete surrender dealing a fatal blow at the position of Germany and greatly expediting the inevitable end. Austria's teeming difficulties have been increased generally by rebellion and guerrilla warfare in Montenegro which the Austro-Hungarians are evacuating hastily. It is reported the rebels have captured Skutari. The dramatic developments in Vienna enormously enhance the importance of the Allied Conference which by the irony of history is meeting at Versailles, where the German Empire was proclaimed in 1870, and have suggested that the Allies' terms should be announced in the hall which was the scene of that proclamation.

Hungarians Resist Austrian Yoke.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
The German press reports that two hundred officers demonstrated at Count Karolyi's Headquarters at Budapest in favour of peace. University students paraded the streets demanding the disbanding of the army. Hungarian officers serving in Austria demand to be allowed to return home as they "do not wish longer to act as policemen among foreigners." The Hungarian Government has prohibited the export of food stuffs.

The Croatian Diet has been convened for the 7th in connection with the Hungarian National Council and has ordered the hoisting of the Croatian flag at all railway stations and Hungarian and German inscriptions to be removed.

The Scapegoat.

London, Oct. 27.
The Socialist paper "Vorwarts," commenting on Ludendorff's removal, says it means the exclusion of soldiers from politics. Henceforth they will be nothing except soldiers. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says Ludendorff was responsible for the armistice offer, then changed his attitude. He tried to meddle in everything. The Government finally recognized that further weak subserviences in the military Dictator was impossible. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that Ludendorff imagined himself omnipotent and his interference led to downfall when victory was no longer possible. The Pan-German ornament press is furious.

Conditions in Vienna.

London, Oct. 27.
The food situation in Vienna is becoming worse. There has been a heavy run on the Vienna Savings Banks.

Disturbances in Berlin.

London, Oct. 29.
Apparently there were big disturbances in Berlin on Sunday. No official details are to hand, but an official statement admits that five Independent Socialist meetings were suppressed "without difficulty."

Germany Changing her Methods.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that he believed German methods during the evacuation had changed since the German reply to President Wilson. While submarine attacks on passenger ships had for the present ceased, other vessels were being attacked as usual.

The Allied Council.

London, Oct. 27.
The official representatives to the Governments associated with the United States in the war arrived in Paris on Friday night for the meeting of the Inter-Allied Council. Admiral Benson, the Chief of American Naval operations, has been officially sent by the Navy Department. Colonel House will take part in all the Allied Diplomatic discussions, including the discussions at Versailles. If an Inter-Allied Political Council is formed Colonel House will join as representative of his Government.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY.

Washington, Oct. 29.

President Wilson, in a letter to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, replied to Republican contentions that the third of his points pronouncing in favour of a removal of economic barriers meant free trade. President Wilson explains that he did not mean to suggest any restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that whatever tariff, high or low, any nation might deem necessary should be applied equally to all foreign nations. President Wilson declares that weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general programme of justice and equality.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Oct. 29.
Women have been admitted for the first time into the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. A score were present. The speaker was absent owing to influenza.

INFLUENZA IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
Forty-five thousand railway workers in Germany are incapacitated by influenza, hampering traffic. Fifteen hundred deaths from influenza occurred in Vienna during the week ending the 15th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE TURK.

Result of the Cambridgeshire.

London, Oct. 29.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes resulted as follows:—

Zincovia ... 1.

Danellon ... 2.

Irish Elegance ... 3.

Twenty-two ran. Won by a head, the same distance separating a good and a fair.

The betting was:—9 to 2 Zincovia; 33 to 1 Danellon; 25 to 1 Irish Elegance.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

U.S. Senator's Declaration.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Vice-Chairman of the Admiralty Committee of the United States Senate, speaking as the guest of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel recently, said that the common cause in which Britain and America were now engaged had at last brought them together and enabled them to realise each other's virtues. That was due in a great extent to the wonderful work of that genial friend and perfect diplomat, Walter Pater Page (cheers), for whom they all cherished the hope of an early return to health. The British Ambassador to Washington, at present in this country, had been able to grasp the situation so quickly that he had reconciled and harmonised the relations between the two countries more successfully than any diplomat in American experience in so short a time.

I want to join with Lord Reading, proceeded the speaker, in his utterance before this body, in which he denied the accuracy of the insidious propaganda in which it was said he had come here to formulate a commercial alliance between Great Britain and America. There had been no demand on the part of Great Britain for such an alliance, and there has been no suggestion in America of it. These nations are moving together in a common purpose, with a union of their hearts that was not necessary to be subscribed to on paper. If the time should ever come to make arrangements of any kind different from those existing, the reasons for those arrangements will be put forth, and the people will know why the suggestion is made and the other reasons, and the Government of Woodrow Wilson in America and that of Lloyd George in Britain will be the first to set the example of extending to the democracy the reasons for their actions.

As to the question of peace, in our land there is but one sentiment, and it is that now our people are in this war they understand the fate that is before them if there should be a failure. You may rest assured, therefore, that America's verdict is:—War until those principles are conceded by the enemy for which America went into this struggle for liberty. (Cheers). Occasionally citizens of my country and other countries assume to enter at this time on the details of what the peace policy should contain as they affect other nationalities. I feel that it is not opportune that we should enter upon such discussions. I feel that these details and items must be left to the peace table.

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Harrison's Opera at Kew Gardens—9 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Athlete Loses a Leg.
Cliff Price, the Welsh cham-
pion cross-country and long-
distance runner, has had a leg
amputated in a French hospital.
His injuries were caused by the
explosion of a shell while he was
serving the guns. One of his
best performances was in the
international race in Scotland,
when he finished second to
Hudson.

Holland's Lady Parliamentarian.
The election of the first woman
to the Dutch Parliament has
already caused trouble in the
Social Democratic-Labour Party
to which she belongs. Her com-
rades charge her with forsaking
the party's anti-militaristic prin-
ciples because she declared, in
favour of national defence, and
consequently resignations from
the party are talked of.

Ludendorff's Family Tomb.
General Ludendorff returned
to Berlin recently to inaugurate
a family tomb in a Berlin cem-
etery. The tomb, which has been
erected to commemorate the
General's two sons, shot down as
aviators, and includes provision
for himself, consists of plain
stone, with the name of Luden-
dorff and the family's motto,
"Fearless and faithful." The
monument is surmounted with a
German spire helmet.

Killed by Dummy Bomb.
An extraordinary fatality oc-
curred at an East Coast town
while soldiers were practising
grenade fighting with dummy
grenades. A number of children
were sent away from a recreation
ground for safety, but the
curiosity of a girl led her to hide
behind some bushes with a baby.
A grenade thrown by a soldier
hit and fatally injured the
younger child.

No Anglo-American Alliance.
"Mischievous and invidious"
was the description applied
recently by Senator James Hamil-
ton Lewis, who was guest of the
American Legation Club at the
Savoy Hotel, to the assertion that
America had commissioned Dr.
Page to negotiate an Anglo-
American Alliance. There was, he
said, no such proposal by
England, and no suggestion in
America of any alliance, political
or military, between the United
States and Britain, or any other
country, as a fruit of the war.

**American Award to British
Seaman.**
The Board of Trade have re-
ceived through the Foreign Office
a gold watch and chain for
Captain Moses Bell, master; a
binocular glass for Mr. W. R.
Peguero, first mate and gold
medals for Jacob Jakobsen, boat-
wain, and John Donald, David
Thompson, and Robert Hand-
erson, seamen, of a British vessel,
which have been awarded by the
President of the United States for
saving life from an American
vessel.

Silk Dresses Made of Tin.
Mr. J. E. Barnard, speaking at
King's College recently, said the
microscope was the almost uni-
versal tool of scientists, and it was
used in every industry which had
a technical side. It might be
very useful to the laundress.
Cleaners could tell by the use of
the microscope whether fabrics
that had been woven into gar-
ments could be satisfactorily
cleaned or not. Ladies' silk
dresses were sometimes made of
tin to make them rustle; only
the microscope could detect the
tin.

Women Motor Drivers Pay.
Is an Army Council Instruction
recently issued, revised rates of
pay are given for members of the
Women's Legion Motor Drivers.
Head drivers will be paid 45s. a
week, or 42s. and drivers or dis-
patch riders 41s. and 38s. per
week respectively in the first class,
and 38s. or 35s. respectively
for second class. Drivers
receiving 25s. weekly. There
are sundry advantages for women
who accept the new rates, includ-
ing sick pay and a quarterly
gratuity of 31s. under the
C.M.A.O. regulations. The new
rates are for (a) duration of war
or twelve months, whatever the
date; and (b) 15 months or
duration of war whichever is the
less.

GENERAL NEWS.

Captain Boy-ed.
The Hague, Aug. 27.—Captain Boy-ed, formerly German Naval Attaché at Washington, who was obliged to leave America in January, 1918, owing to his conduct, as well as that of the German Military Attaché, von Papen, being unacceptable to the United States, is returning to active naval service, says the *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung*. He has had charge of the German Navy Press Department for the last two years. Corvite-Captain Scheibers succeeds him.

Capt. Neil Primrose.
Lord Rosebery has erected in Christ Church, Epson, on the east wall of the north transept, an alabaster tablet with the following inscription:—"To the beloved memory of Neil Primrose, a worshipper here with his father, who has raised this tablet. He was born at Dalmeny, Dec. 14, 1882, was killed in action Nov. 15, 1917, on the Hill of Gersar, in Palestine, and lies buried at Ramleh. He was the light of our eyes and the joy of all who knew him. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Fireless" Cookery.
A practical demonstration of the hay-box method of cooking was given recently at the National Restaurant, New Bridge street, in order to show how a saving of coal, gas, and electricity may be made in the home without any sacrifice of domestic comfort. Dishes of haricot beans, lentils, and other foods which require long, slow cooking and, by ordinary methods, would consume in the preparation considerable quantities of fuel, were taken still steaming and thoroughly cooked from hay-boxes in which they had been placed three hours earlier after only a partial cooking on a gas stove. It was stated that by the use of this method it has been found possible in the National Kitchen to prepare an entire meal for a cost of 19s.

A Patriotic Family.
The family of Captain J. Brooke Booth, late Northumberland Fusiliers, of Twickenham, shows a remarkable record of patriotic service. Captain Booth, who is now in his 78th year, was the eldest surviving son of Mr. John Booth, of Glendon Hall, near Kettering. He had a family of seven sons and one daughter. The fourth son, a second lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in action in France in September, 1916; the third son, an invalid from birth, has been unable to do anything, and the eldest has been invalided out of the Army after some years of active service; but the other four are all still with the colours. Of these, Lieutenant R. J. Brooke Booth, R.N., has won the D.S.C., and Captain S. P. Brooke Booth, Northumberland Fusiliers, the M.C. Two of the father's brothers, one of whom is now dead, retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A Peculiar Incident.
The Buntens (Education Department Art Exhibition) at Ueno, Tokyo, was opened on October 15. It is seldom opened without some sensational incident. It will be remembered that more than once artists whose pictures had been rejected have sprinkled ink or otherwise destroyed the pictures of rivals. This year a peculiar incident of a different nature occurred. Mr. Koito Genaro, an artist of some note, succeeded in getting a study accepted. With other invited guests the artist inspected the pictures, and decided that his own work was much inferior to the others. He wanted to take it down, but permission was refused, so the following day he again visited the Buntens and cut his picture to pieces with a knife. Mr. Koito says he has made up his mind to abandon the palette, as he has become sick of himself as an artist. As usual a number of works have offended the crowd of the police, who have prohibited the photographing of two paintings and 24 studies in sculpture, which are in the nude. On the opening day there were 8,500 visitors, and 40 Japanese and thirteen foreign-style paintings and three pieces of sculpture were sold, the total price amounting to ¥20,840.

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1918

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WEE WILLIE.—For the life of me I canna' see the point in that poster.

WEE DONALD.—Hae a guess man.

WEE WILLIE.—Is it that that dour chiel blawin' the pipes is the only Highland left in the gien an' he's stravin' the wee German dug?

WEE WILLIE.—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the thistle.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the Company adjourned on 29th June last, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 1st November, at noon.

For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing resolutions on the Accounts, and electing a retiring Director and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS, of honour of your suffrages in the Company will be CLOSED on the 25th October to the 15th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

NOTICE

ELECTION ADDRESS.

To the Justices of the Peace for Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been nominated by MESSRS. ANDREW FORBES and C. D. WILKINSON for the Report of the Directors, passing resolutions on the Accounts, and electing a retiring Director and Auditors.

E. SHELLIM, I beg to solicit the favour of your suffrages in the Company will be CLOSED on the 25th October to the 15th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

NOTICES.

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OF "HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES

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Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

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Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th are accepted in payment.

Application will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Much will depend on the next few days' events whether we are to have peace or war, though the impression continues to harden in practically all quarters that, whether Germany toes the line now or later, it cannot be very many months before the active part of the war is over. In the meantime, our thoughts naturally turn to the many brave Britishers who are in the unfortunate position of being prisoners of war in Germany. Their lot may soon be happily settled by the surrender or defeat of the Boches, but, equally, it is quite conceivable that before they give in the Germans will, with characteristic devilry, vent their spite and rage on those Allied soldiers and sailors who have fallen into their hands during the course of the past four years. That would be quite in accord with German conceptions of chivalry, as we know from the terribly brutal manner in which British prisoners especially have been treated when in captivity. We have only to read the tales told by those who have had bitter experience of this kind of thing to feel absolutely assured on that point.

Had it not been for German trickery and bargain-driving, thousands of Britishers now interned in the Fatherland would have been at liberty ere this. A few months ago, as is well known, an Agreement was drawn up between British and German representatives which provided for mutual repatriation of prisoners who had been in captivity for eighteen months, on a head for head and grade for grade basis. It took our own Government some time to consent to such an exchange, as there was a belief that the more we exchanged prisoners the longer would the war be prolonged. By degrees, however, the point came to be realised that it was the duty of the Government to get British prisoners as quickly as possible out of the hell in which they had been forced to exist in Germany. The negotiations proceeded smoothly enough, and it looked as though the matter would soon be settled, when Germany raised the wholly extraneous issue of the future of her subjects in China, refusing to ratify the Agreement unless concessions were made in this regard. What is more, she demanded that the crews of submarines interned in Holland and Switzerland (deliberate murderers though they were) should be included in the Agreement. Britain very naturally objected to the raising of side-issues of this order and plainly intimated that if the Agreement were not put into effect she would be compelled to take stern action. Now we have Germany's retort, in which she has the temerity to assert that she has more reason to complain of bad treatment of prisoners than Britain has, at the same time alleging acts of violence against Germans in captivity. To cap it all, she hopes that some other method than reprisals will be found "to redress such misdeeds."

The German attitude all through these negotiations has been one of evasiveness and double-dealing. What the fate of the Germans in China has to do with an arrangement between Britain and Germany we should very much like to know. That is a matter purely between the German and Chinese Governments, though there is no just reason why China should treat enemy subjects with in her gates any more leniently or considerately than the other Allies do. As to the lying German accusation that Britain has been guilty of acts of violence against enemy prisoners, the idea is too absurd for words. The lot of the German prisoners in England has been one which, compared with that of Britishers in Germany, can truly be described as luxurious and comfortable. Moreover, there is something essentially conflicting in British and German mentality which, while making it quite natural for a German to ill-treat a prisoner of war, would make such a thing an utter impossibility on the part of a Britisher. Our prisoners have been abominably treated by German prison camp commanders and underlings, and whether they are soon released or not, we trust that the planners will be individually punished as one of the conditions of the peace which we shortly expect.

The End of the Hohenzollerns.

The German people are becoming more and more outspoken in their utterances against the Kaiser. It is strange indeed to read about the recent scene in the Reichstag, when Herr Cohn, amid great commotion and applause, declared that the two alternatives open to Germany were war with the Hohenzollerns or peace without them. Imagine a statement like this being made a few months ago in Germany. It was hardly credible that the once God-like Kaiser, the beloved Emperor of all the Germans, can have so lost face that his subjects can now only regard him with scorn and abuse. Another statement in the Reichstag, if even more damning. The Socialist, Herr Buhle, flatly asserted that the Kaiser must abdicate, and when called to order, retorted: "A call to order will not save the Kaiser from the Criminal Court." There could not be a more terrible indictment of the Kaiser than this—to be reviled by his own statesmen in the supreme assembly of the nation, nor could there be a more significant proof of the great revolution in the attitude of the German nation towards its once all-powerful rulers. It shows that the German people realise the terrible fate that awaits them, and is about to take a fearful revenge on the unscrupulous militarists and autocrats who have brought disaster upon them. The day of reckoning for the Kaiser and his brood draws nearer.

The Realisation.

The Socialists in Germany are becoming increasingly daring, and are at last throwing aside all efforts at pretence. For once in the history of the German Empire we find the truth being uttered, and in no halting, terms either, but bluntly, unmercifully. The Socialists are beginning to know their power, and are laying down the law. For example, we find them demanding in the Reichstag the absolute abandonment of the monarchical system, the abdication of the Kaiser and all Federal Princes; we find them even denouncing the great Hindenburg idol, not so long ago hailed enthusiastically as the greatest general in the world, the saviour of the German Empire. We even find them coolly affirming that Germany for four years has been wading in a sea of lies. We had given up hope of ever hearing the truth spoken in Germany, but we are getting it at last, and how terribly naked and merciless it is when it appears. We are rapidly bringing peace by force of arms on all the fronts, but the awakening of the German people to a knowledge of the truth will humble the nation much sooner than the brilliant victories of Marshal Foch. What a denouement to all their great hopes of a world Empire—utterly beaten on the field of battle, scorned itself and scorned by the rest of the world, with nothing to look forward to but humiliation and utter defeat!

Economic Policies.

We are not surprised that the point should be raised by the American Republicans that one of President Wilson's fourteen conditions—that in favour of the removal of economic barriers—might easily be construed as equivalent to Free Trade. It is well, therefore, that the President should now explain that he does not suggest any restriction upon internal economic policies, but that what he means is that whatever tariff, high or low, any nation may deem necessary, should be applied equally to all foreign nations. He goes a step further when he suggests that economic punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general programme of justice and equality. That, we presume, is meant in conjunction with the League of Nations idea. But what we should like to feel sure about is that Germany is not to be admitted to the advantages of such an arrangement merely for the asking. She has openly ignored and spurned "justice and equality" in the larger aspects of international life, and she should therefore automatically be discriminated against in the peace terms. That must be part of her just punishment, and we should say that Allied opinion as a whole is quite firm on that point.

DAY BY DAY.

LOVE OF SELF IS MORE HURT-FUL THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of H.M.S. Mounmouth and H.M.S. Good Hope.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.4 3/16d.

Snatching Case.

A Chinese boy was to-day given a month's imprisonment and ordered to receive eight strokes of the birch for snatching \$12 in notes from a Chinese in Central Market, whilst the latter was engaged in buying provisions.

Cheating the Public.

Several Chinese shop-keepers and stall owners were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with using faulty scales. Inspector Terrett prosecuted and said in some cases there was a very high percentage against customers. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$5 to \$20.

Marine Court Cases.

Five coxswains of steam launches appeared before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning charged with moving about the Harbour during 4.30 a.m. and 5.30 a.m. on October 21. His Worship administered a warning to defendants not to commence moving until official night had ended and fined one of them \$5, two \$10 and the others who had previous convictions against them \$20.

Victoria Theatre.

The above popular entertainment hall has a most attractive programme for to-night, to-morrow and Saturday. Those who have been following the intricacies of "The Hidden Hand" will now be able to see their doubts at rest, for the final episode is to be screened. Then there is a two-part comedy picture, "Max in a Taxi," while Leo Aldo-Pini are again appearing and giving a complete change of programme.

"Our Day" Raffles.

The raffish for the articles presented by the Jewish Recreation Club to the "Our Day" Fund was drawn for last evening at the Stock Exchange. The glass cake plate was won by Ticket No. 254 (Mr. Kamming) and the silver tea set by Ticket No. 231 (Master D. Ellis). The raffish realised over \$900. The raffish for a lady's lace camisole arranged by Mrs. Frost of Kowloon for "Our Day," was won by Mr. Gaudet, Station Hotel, with Ticket No. 49. A sum of \$102 was secured.

Impersonating a Constable.

Lo Kam was summoned before Mr. Wood this morning by A.G. Marechal, resident at 54, Morrison Hill Road, for impersonating a constable. Complainant explained that yesterday evening whilst his brother was in the kitchen, a knock was heard at the door, and, on opening it, he found defendant, who explained that he was taking a walk. The complainant then ran him in, despite his protestations of being an ex-constable. It developed that he was, in reality, an ex-constable. Defendant was acquitted.

Larceny of Bank Notes.

J. Washington, a Eurasian, was charged on remand before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, with larceny from the person of another Chinese in the Carlton Hotel. Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing for accused, asserted that there has been several attempts on the part of his people to refund the stolen money, but they had given it up as a bad job as it developed that there were other claimants besides complainant. Mr. Wood then apprised defendant of the nature of the charge and observed that he had pilfered from the person of complainant the sum of \$103 in notes. Defendant pleaded guilty but maintained that complainant had dropped the money and he picked it up. Mr. Goldring remarked that \$25 of the stolen money was refunded and defendant agreed that it was part of the booty. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and ordered that the \$25 be returned to complainant.

FINED \$400.

Police Reservist in Possession of Arms.

Arising out of the case in which four Police Reservists were fined \$250 each at the Marine Court yesterday, Chan Shiu Kwong, one of the party, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of an automatic Police pistol. Inspector Gordon prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Mr. d'Almeida said that he admitted possession of the revolver, but His Worship had to consider whether the defendant, being a Police Reservist, was entitled to carry and possess arms under the Ordinances of 1917.

Inspector Gordon interposed and said that even members of the Regular Police were not allowed to carry and possess arms. Even he himself had to get a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police to carry and possess a private revolver. They (the Police) were allowed to carry arms only in the execution of their duty.

Mr. d'Almeida then quoted the Ordinances and said that His Worship would remember that defendant had already been punished by the Marine Magistrate, having been fined \$250, which was already being paid.

Inspector Gordon then related the facts of the case, saying that at one o'clock in the morning the Police saw a boat moving in the Harbour. On a search being made, two revolvers and a truncheon were found. One of the defendants had a permit from the Hon. O.S. P. to carry a revolver and it was fully loaded at the time. The second revolver was a Police pistol and it was identified by the Police. The store records showed that the pistol was issued to Mr. Beckhouse, who, together with Mr. Hynes, of the Post Office, went to India recently; his Worship would remember the occasion. When he came back, after some time he lost sight of the revolver altogether till this date. It appeared that when Mr. Beckhouse was away his house was let to a Dutchman and the house was broken into whilst the Dutchman was occupying it, and a larceny or burglary was committed, and the revolver was also stolen. He did not suggest for a moment that the defendant took part in the larceny. The defendant had taken the Police to the Lunatic Asylum and it was said that a Chinese wardmaster there gave the revolver to him, but he could not find the man, as he had already been dismissed from the Government's service. Inspector Gordon then proceeded to say that there was an amendment to the Ordinance of 1917 which stated that not only the Regular Police but members of His Majesty's Regular Forces were not entitled to carry and possess arms without a permit.

His Worship said that he was satisfied that the defendant had no right to carry and possess arms other than those issued to him in the regular course of his duty, without a permit.

Mr. d'Almeida asked His Worship to take a lenient view of the case, as defendant had already been fined \$250.

Mr. d'Almeida:—The maximum fine is \$250.

Inspector Gordon:—The maximum fine is \$1,000.

His Worship said that the possession of arms was becoming a serious matter, so much so that in some recent cases he had refused to grant the option of a fine.

Inspector Gordon said that he did not press for imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Mr. d'Almeida said that his client was a clerk in the Comptroller's Office and that he had served in the Police Reserve Force for three years. Mr. Hough, A. S. P. (B), had said at the Marine Court yesterday that the defendant had an excellent record. He was a married man and it would be rather hard if he were sent to prison.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$400 or four months' hard labour.

THE NIKKO MARU.

Driven Upon Manila Breakwater.

The Japanese steamer, Nikko Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Warner, Brunes and Company, Ltd., local agents, which was due here yesterday from Japan via Hongkong, was being dashed to pieces on the breakwater at the entrance to the harbour, according to a report given out at the Lunatic police station at 1.30 this morning, says the Manila Bulletin of the 23rd inst.

According to the police report, the vessel which is a steamer of 3036 tons, was powerless to make her way clear off the breakwater because of the exceedingly high wind and waves which were prevailing and running all last night.

The police report was a meagre one but said that Captain Shinomiya, leading his vessel in difficult, had sent out a wireless call for assistance which had been picked up and sent to the Cavite naval station by the wireless operator of some other ship.

At an early hour this morning the telephone operator on duty at Cavite was unable to add to this information in any way, and it could not be ascertained whether the naval or any other people or organisation were making any attempts to go to the aid of the helpless ship.

The police, at one-thirty stated that they had no facilities at their command for assisting the people aboard the Nikko Maru to places of safety and that all they had done was to send out a man from the station with instructions to "investigate" the matter.

Writing on the 24th inst. the Bulletin stated:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nikko Maru which was driven upon the breakwater at the harbor entrance during the storm of Tuesday night, has not been moved from its position, and it will probably require a derrick to lift the prow of the vessel free of the cement obstruction. This will be attempted as soon as the cargo is discharged. Although several levers of steel plates were peeled off as a result of the collision with the breakwater, it is believed that there are no leaks in the hull. The steamer's sailing for Australia has been cancelled.

VERACITY OF THE PRESS.

Interesting Speech by Lord Bunsford.

In proposing the toast of "The Delegates" at a recent luncheon held in London in connection with the Empire Press Union Conference, Lord Bunsford spoke of the glorious recovery of our arms, in which the Dominion troops had won a special crown of undying fame. The first thing the delegates were putting to the test was the veracity of the British Press. There never was a truer word than Dr. Johnson's adage that "Truth is the basis of all excellence"; and he believed that the newspaper Press in this country had tried consistently to tell the truth about the war. He was certain that when the war was over the governing masses would insist on being told the truth, and that secret treaties and cabalistic depositories would be consigned to the limbo of the obsolete and the corrupt. Nothing in this war had required more explaining, and, in a sense, more explaining away. However the choice of executive Government for the Empire might be improved, it would rest with the Press so to combine its working arrangements that we might not lose by disunion, or, rather, want of agreement, after the war, what we ought to gain by virtue of our self-sacrifice and self-devotion. The newspaper Press was the Intelligence Department of the Empire. It was flexible, but not weak; it was independent, but not in revolt. By organising their service to one another in the various Dominions of the Crown more flexibly and more efficiently, we could do much to help public opinion to judge aright on the vast issues that rose up, not against, but before us on every side.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Whilst the day of the old familiar penny cheque is gone it should be remembered that the registered friendly and building societies still escape the payment of the ordinary revenue duty on their cheques. The company and private individual will henceforth have two pence in stamps on every cheque drawn in the future, but the registered society will still issue cheques free from all stamping. As it will be cheaper for those not exempt from stamp duty to buy postal orders when the amount concerned is less than a guinea, the postal girls are going to be busier than ever.

The statement that the Army is responsible for a big extension of the vocabulary is true (writes a soldier at present on leave from France to a Home paper). Here are a few of the newest terms: "Porkie" is jam; "bergo," porridge; "rooty," bread; "gippo," stew; "to be poached up" is to be cleaned up. There are a crowd of phrases round the word "jam." If you grouse at any food or work and want something better, you are said to want "jam on it." Hence a soft job is said to be "jammy," and of the man who gets one it is said that "his jam is in"—i.e., his luck. "To spruce" is "to pull the leg." "Backache" is "summat fur now!" Bread is called in our French "doopan," water, "doolow," milk, "doolay," eggs, "derfs," while "Sarfairee" (as ne fait rien) is always thrown into a conversation to "fill up" when one doesn't know what to say next.

Grenades, writes "W. A." to a Home paper, were reintroduced into modern warfare not by the Japanese, as stated recently, but by Baden-Powell, who used them with great effect in night raids on the Boer trenches at the siege of Mafeking. They were first adopted for the British Army in June, 1878, according to John Evelyn, who records: "Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers called Grenadiers, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades, every one having a pouch full. They had forced caps with coped crowns, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods, as we picture fools." These primitive grenades, after flinging the firework, charged the enemy with hatchets, and were frequently killed by their own missile. It was this double-edged destruction caused by grenades that made them unpopular and eventually led to their abolition.

A correspondent writing in the *Addicks Observer* says:—It is very warm and sunny, and the long twilight evenings are here. So is war; war is everywhere. Can you imagine the month of June in London, with no opera at Covent Garden, no dances, no private entertainments, no great public functions, as of yore? Well, of course, I simply could not. Another friend tells of going up to London from the country one sunny day; "just to pick up a couple of blouses, and so on." She was passing along Trafalgar Square, and to her astonishment many workmen were busily enclosing Nelson's monument in a casing of sandbags. "Are you expecting an air raid," she asked one of the men. To her horror he said, "No, we're getting ready for Big Bertha." That is the nicknames the soldiers gave to the big gun that was bombarding Paris. At that time the blonde beasts were within 35 miles of the great city, though since then they have been chased back many miles, and now all danger of bombarding London is over. At the same time it shows how wide awake the authorities overseas are. They were not going to take any chances with Big Bertha. My friend did not stop take any chances either. She forgot about her "blouses and so on," and sought the next train back to the country.

Reading Chenier's *Requiem*, Jimmy Wilde, the flyweight boxing champion of the world, who recently defeated Paddy Maher, said from his seat after the war:

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

The Cases to be Considered.

The General Military Service Tribunal meets to-morrow to consider the following cases:—

Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—Mr. A. H. Compton, medically fit. Consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—Mr. W. F. Gibbins, Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark; Mr. M. M. Mear, Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Mr. G. A. Dumbarton, Commercial Union Assurance Co.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD RHEUMATISM?

Perhaps you are doctoring symptoms instead of the disease. Three instances of a more successful method.

There are almost as many ways of doctoring rheumatism as there are doctors.

Most of these treatments are directed at the symptoms and are considered successful if they relieve the pain and stiffness. But the blood remains unpurified and so the rheumatism is sure to return, especially during cold or damp weather. There is, however, one method that has proved eminently successful in rheumatism, and this has been verified by, among many others, Mr. Albert White, who lives at 1A, Chester Road, Winchester, England. To a press representative recently he described his search for something more than relief.

"Many of my fellow workers," said he, "are subject to pains in the back and muscles from lumbago and rheumatism, and I often had to leave work suffering awful pain. My trouble was rheumatism, and I did not know what to do to get relief."

Mrs. White, who was present at the interview, took up the conversation here:—

"I was once a cripple through rheumatism. For some years I had severe attacks, and could scarcely see my feet. Medicine did not seem to do me any good. The pain in my limbs was as bad as though my sinews were drawn. When I had almost given up hope, someone advised me to try a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. I did so, and the result was wonderful.

My appetite picked up and my spirits brightened. Steadily I improved, and the rheumatism got easier and easier. Before I had taken three bottles of Dr. Williams' pink pills the rheumatism had quite gone, and my health generally was splendid. I have never had any return of the rheumatism or pains."

"Now to finish my story," said Mr. White. "I delayed taking Dr. Williams' pink pills until I was scarcely able to stand upright. But when I did take them, I found prompt relief. I had only taken two bottles of the pills, when I ate better and enjoyed my food. Every dose of Dr. Williams' pink pills made the stiffness easier and the pains less severe. In a short time the whole trouble left me, I was free from rheumatism, and have felt fit ever since."

Mrs. White added:—"My cousin is in the Coldstream Guards, and has been wounded in the war. I remember the time when he could only walk by the aid of sticks. His trouble then was due to severe rheumatic stiffness. But after short treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills he got thoroughly well."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are invaluable in diseases of the blood and nerves. They have cured aemia, after effects of influenza, general debility and sick headaches, dizziness, nervous prostration, and have accomplished wonderful results even in chronic cases. But you must ask for Dr. Williams' when buying at shops and see that name is on the package. They are also obtainable, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 post free, from the China offices of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Canton Road, Shanghai.

FORMER GERMAN FIRMS.

Privately Sold in Manila.

With the approval of the Alien Property Custodian at Washington, the ex-German firms of Froehlich and Kuttner and The Cooper Company have been disposed of at private sale to the same parties whose title to the properties, acquired at the original public sale by the local representative of the Custodian, was recently invalidated by an executive order of President Wilson. As a result of this transaction, made possible, it is understood, through license powers granted by the War Trade Board to the representative of the former German owners, the Compania Mercantil de Filipinas, of which Senator Vicente Sison Encarnacion is the president, and A. H. Bishop will again assume ownership of the businesses.

It is understood that the conditions of the present sales are identical with those made by the managing director in the Philippines last spring, with the exception that all obligations of the German firm must be assumed by the purchasers. The new sales, it is also learned, are made effective as on the date upon which the original sales by the managing director in this city were consummated.

The sales, in the present instance, were effected by the license, Walter Neumark, who is now in the United States, with the approval of Mr. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian. Last March Mr. Neumark was granted permission by the War Trade Board to liquidate the property interests of Froehlich and Kuttner, a German partnership, under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian. Inasmuch as the Cooper Company was owned, practically in its entirety, by Froehlich and Kuttner, he has now acted in both cases.

In connection with the present transaction it is pointed out that the belief long existing here that the Property Custodian at Washington would not approve any sale to a person who acted as receiver or liquidator for one of the ex-German firms is now exploded. Mr. Bishop, who appears as the purchaser of The Cooper Company, was liquidator for the business under supervision of the managing director here until the original sale was made, and again after it was cancelled and until a few days ago when he was relieved by Mr. Bordman.

As far as could be learned yesterday there is no change in the status of the other local ex-German firms.—*Manila Bulletin.*

MANILA DANCING RESORT CLOSES.

Regulated out of Existence.

Lerna Park, one of the oldest and most popular pleasure resorts of the Orient, will close its doors at midnight on Saturday, October 26, according to an announcement yesterday by Mr. A. W. Yearley, its proprietor, say the *Manila Bulletin* of October 23. The place has been "regulated out of existence" as Mr. Yearley declares as a result of the wave of reform which has swept over the Philippines recently so that it is impossible to continue on a paying basis.

In announcing the closing of Lerna, Mr. Yearley said: "We regret to state that owing to the wave of reform that has suddenly swept over these islands, and the action of the Government, first in closing the dance pavilion, then revoking our liquor license and regulating the hours of closing at 12 midnight, about the hour the greater part of our patronage was just arriving, has forced us to the only alternative left, of closing the doors of 'Lerna,' the most widely known and most popular pleasure resort the Philippines have ever known, so that Saturday evening October 26th will be the last night open."

A \$570,000 Will.
Mr. James A. Alston Roberts, West, A'coot Park, Preston-on-Stour, Gloucestershire, one of the oldest members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, owner of several racing yachts, left \$570,611.

THE U.S. NAVY.

Its Part in the War.

Washington, October 23.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, who has recently returned from France, told details of the work of the American Navy in foreign waters, including the construction of a North Sea mine barrage against submarines. There is a plan to lay an oil pipe line across Scotland to save tonnage and also there are planned naval aviation stations from the Spanish border to the English channel.

He said the building of the northern mine barrage was one of the biggest things ever accomplished in ordnance work. A number of plants in the United States were kept busy for many months on the material for this project.

Several American naval bases have been established on the British coast to lay and handle mines. Mr. Roosevelt said, "All the way from the Spanish border around to the English channel, we have established aviation stations. The entire coast is covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. Each averages 200 to 300 men. This aviation force with our patrol forces did such splendid work during the past six months that there has been practically no sinking within fifty miles of the French coast. We hope to extend the patrol zone to 100 miles from the coast."

He said that the American naval force co-operating with the British, are patrolling a greater part of the Atlantic and conveying vessels in and out of Italy and Greece.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The War Zone.
The commercial community of Amoy has sent a petition to the Government requesting it to mark out Amoy from the war zone.

A Visit Explained.
The arrival of Ku Yau-kong, the Defence Commissioner of Shui Hing, who has been asked by the Tachan to be the Assistant Commander of Shui Kwan, has aroused many speculations, but according to an official statement is only asking instructions as to the attack on the bandits who have become numerous in the southern districts of Shui Hing.

Fanton Monopoly.
It is reported that a certain syndicate has offered to the Government an annual sum of \$6,000,000, for monopolising the fantan gambling of the province and also to pay several lakhs for military expenses.

Robbers Busy.
The gang of Yan Ping district have reported that a gang of robbers several hundreds strong, plundered the whole Chin Yang village on the 23rd inst. in broad daylight. Besides large booty, over 100 persons of both sexes were kidnapped, and the protecting force there has been defeated with many killed, all arms being taken. The Authority seems quite accustomed to such reports now and not much attention has been paid to this one.

FOOTBALL.

United Service League.

The following team has been chosen to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their game with the R.G.A. on Saturday the 2nd prox. at 4.30 p.m. on the Club ground:—G. Gerrard; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; D. Bechmann, H. McTavish and T. Jennings. Reserve:—E. Ries.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. versus R. E.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Saturday, 2nd November, at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pascoe (Captain), R. M. Austin, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. Gray, M. M. Mass, Capt. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme Thomson, E. R. Thomas and R. P. Thurfield.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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THE ONLY REMEDY
AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
WOODWORK BY WHITE
ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS

AT MING YUEN GARDEN, NORTH POINT.

OPENING SATURDAY, 2nd Nov. Commencing at 9 p.m.
COME & SEE OUR STAR ARTISTES

MATINEES: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

Doors Open 3 p.m. Commencing 4 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION
FULL BOX SEATS \$15 SECOND CHAIRS \$1
SINGLE BOX SEATS \$3 GALLERY 50 cts.
FIRST CHAIRS \$2 Soldiers & Sailors half price.
Every adult ticket purchased admits in addition one child free of charge.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.
MOTOR RIDES (FREE)

The purchasers of Full Box Bookings will be conveyed free of charge from Robinson's by Motor Car (and return) each night at 8.30 p.m.

TRAM RIDES (FREE)
Tramcar fare to and from the Circus will be deducted from the price of admission on presentation of tram ticket.

FROM 7.00 TO 9.00 P.M.
GRAND DISPLAY OF DUTCH FIREWORKS (Free.)
OPEN AIR CINEMA (During the interval) (Free.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA
and KOBE

THE Steamship

"THORDIS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th November, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 7th November 1918 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO. LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1918.

NOTICE

INFLUENZA—Avoid, by disinfecting with JEVES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. It would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY, 23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"PROVIDENCE"

will have prompt despatch. For Freight only, apply to:—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 3, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1918.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE Public is hereby notified that on Sunday, the 3rd instant, the train timed to leave Shum Chun at 6.48 p.m. is cancelled. Trains will leave Shum Chun for Kowloon at 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.

Winter Service.
The new service of trains will come into force on November 7th. For particulars please see Time Tables.

By Order
H. P. WINGLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 31st October, 1918.

COAT SWEATERS.
In either White, Grey, Camel-hair or Heather Mixture Colour; all Weights and Sizes at prices ranging from \$9.00 each.

MACKINTOSH
A CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 546

LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand made Hats
Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERALS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. MC CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.

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Hongkong

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VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.PACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

from	from	from
HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
Empress of Japan	31st Oct.	5th Nov.
Key West	15th Dec.	
Monteagle	(Not yet determined)	

* Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.

* Freight Service Only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, and for the most complete and up-to-date information, apply to the General Agent, P. D. BUTTERLAND, 752, HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, J. H. WALLACE, 42, HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
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14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.
"VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	{WED., 6th Nov., at 11 a.m. {SATUR., 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	{Kosoku Maru T. 7,000 {Tensho Maru T. 7,000	{TUESDAY, 5th Nov. {FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at noon.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, S. AFRICA, TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, ADEL, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK	VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL	
BOMBAY	VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	
CALCUTTA	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Loki Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru	THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.
1 Onward Manila, Hongkong.	

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	5th Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	14th Nov.
YENYO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	15th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.Monthly Service between
NETH., INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO
Next Sailing from HONGKONG TO JAVA.

S.S. "TJISALAK" on the 10th October, at noon.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. November 21st

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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General Agents.

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Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	1st Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	2nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Oct. 30, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To
Tjilatjap	Kobe & Moji	6th Nov.	8th Nov.	Macassar
Sorakata	Shanghai	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	Batavia
Tjipanas	Tjilatjap	7th Nov.	13th Nov.	Saigon
Biliton	Java & Mear	9th Nov.	13th Nov.	Y'hama, Kobe
Nias	Java	22nd Nov.	29th Nov.	Saigon

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	1st Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan...	A. E. Hodgins	5th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 1st Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Tungshing	Tues., 8th Nov. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 5th Nov. at noon.
TIENTSIN via Chefoo	Chipsing	Tues., 5th Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 6th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Tuansang	Fri., 8th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "SWAISANG" and "WITON" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICKE" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when circumstances permit.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Dutch Skipper's Gallantry.

According to Dutch newspapers the names of the British airmen, whose machine fell in the mouth of the Scheldt on August 16th, are Captain P. M. Eytton and Sub-Lieut. Dodwell. The latter was seriously wounded in the head, and has lost one arm. The machine fell in the sea, and Eytton reached the Dutch guardship by swimming, while Dodwell, who was disabled, sat on the tail of the sinking machine. A lifeboat came out but was unable to approach the aeroplane owing to mists, whereupon the lifeboat skipper Van Der Nevel, jumped into the sea, took off Dodwell, and swam with him to the lifeboat.

Safety at Sea.

At the Liverpool Rotary Club's talk at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Liverpool, Captain Chaddock discussed the question of our food supply and raw materials versus shipping losses. Dealing with it mainly from the point of view of ship construction, he asserted that in the days of wooden ships our losses were very few. The change from wood to iron in construction, and from sail to steam, brought up a new state of affairs, and ships were designed to meet commercial requirements. Describing the bulkhead as the only real form of tangible security, he argued in favour of the appointment of an international jury to formulate plans for ship construction, which would give greater freedom from losses. He also urged the taking of other steps to safeguard our ships in order to prevent starvation in any future war, when, he said, we might expect much stronger and able naval forces to be arrayed against us than was the case now.

Germany on the Lookout for Tonnage.

German interests are attempting to get control of Norwegian ships for a long period after the war. A German firm of shipping brokers recently sent the following offer to Norwegian shipowners:—"I want some neutral boats of a size on time charter for long periods, as much as four years after the war, the charterers being willing to pay for prompt steamers 22 marks per ton per month. The owner will be free from all expenses and insurance premiums, a German captain and the crew to be hired by the charterers." The "Norwegian Trade and Shipping Journal" takes a decided stand against this practice, which, as far as the captains are concerned, is against Norwegian law. The paper thinks German captains and crew provisions are perhaps to give German sailors employment, so that this class of people shall not decrease before ships lost by Germany during the war can be replaced. The "Journal" says there are offers on the market from other sides for after the war, without odious conditions, and good freights are offered. However, it continues, a too extended time charter for a lengthy period after the war would deprive of the right of disposing of ships when they still might be a rare commodity in great demand.

Officers' References.

Where, owing to circumstances, which are bound to arise from time to time an officer leaves the employ he is serving in somewhat under a cloud the very important point as to whether a reference will be granted to him or not very often arises. Unfortunately, where there is bad feeling existing it sometimes occurs that although the officer's record in the company has been a perfectly clean one, and the reason of his leaving the employ is probably only one of where he has failed to get on as well as he might with a certain official of the company, difficulties have arisen in this respect. The secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has frequently been appealed to by members to intercede on their behalf in matters of this kind, especially as it is most essential that an officer should have a reference from his last employers to enable him to obtain a berth elsewhere. By the exercise of a little tact and diplomacy the Guild have generally been successful in settling matters settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties and a case has recently occurred of this kind where the Guild have been successful in obtaining for one of the members a reference from the company and from the last master with whom he served, which are quite satisfactory in every way, and will enable him to proceed with obtaining employment elsewhere.

NOTICE

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WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Oct. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Tyuan	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Tyuan	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15
Bywater	15.15	15.15

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Sept.

	1917	1918
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15
Kowloon	15.15	15.15

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of Sept.

	1917	1918
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of Sept.

	1917	1918
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
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Consumption	15.15	15.15
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Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of Sept.

	1917	1918
Consumption	15.15	15.15
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Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15
Consumption	15.15	15.15

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dispatched.
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Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	1. Nov.
Shanghai	Yinachow	B. & S.	2. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	5. Nov.
Haiphong	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	5. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	5. Nov.
Tientsin via Chefoo	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	6. Nov.
Haiphong	Takessing	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	8. Nov.
Batavia	Sorakatta	J.C.J. L.	8. Nov.
Mcassar	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	9. Nov.
Saigon	Ticinas	J.C.J. L.	13. Nov.
Yokohama and Kobe	Billiton	J.C.J. L.	13. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tensho M.	N. Y. K.	15. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	16. Nov.
Saigon	Nias	J.C.J. L.	29. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.

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Baring J H	Leroy Mr & Mrs G
Branch Capt & Mrs	Lochwell W T
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Burns N	A E
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Bouet Mr & Mrs A L	M R N
Birbeck E J	MacIntyre Master
Brown W G	MacKean Dr G W
Buckley D C	Maclean H E
Bouchet	Morrison E R
Banham P C	Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Bentley Capt E	P
Bonnau Mr & Mrs	Nicolson J S
Brumman J A M	Kewberger A C
Cunningham Dr & Mrs	Oand Capt & Mrs
H L	Perry S S
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Camaron B V	R E H
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Campbell H	Regidor Mrs J
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Dubin A W	Regidor Mrs
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Hausmann E	Seth Mr & Mrs G G
Hicks A	Sargent L C
Holgerson A	Sparks Mrs W H
Hall Capt T P	Thompson P G
Hodgins Mrs A E	Thompson G P
Hooper A Shalton	Thomas Mr & Mrs B
Harper G	Vermuelen P W
Horman A F	Vint Thos
Headington J L	Wylls Mr & Mrs B
Hendley Mr & Mrs	Wendenberg G
Howie Capt J B	Wood to G
Haring J Y	Williams Capt D
Haskin A	Wester Capt H
James Capt R	Waters A L
Joseph E M	Wenyon W F
Joblin Mr & Mrs M	Wilcox E B
Joblin Mrs L M	Wilk Capt E Vander
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Drollota Mr & Mrs	M
C W	Reed M
Nina Miss D	Sachas Mrs G A
Yes A	Scott Holman
L G H	Shaw J A
LES	Singer Mr & Mrs E Y
Jan Mr & Mrs	Slidestock A A
J J	Stidestock J W
J J	Stidestock Mrs A A
C O B	Stidestock Mr & Mrs E M
Lincoln Mrs	Taylor Mr & Mrs
J M	J W
Logan Mr & Mrs W	

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Becher G H	Johnson J L
Bothell Mrs J	Kidin Mr & Mrs J B
Boderson P	Mathews A W
Braxton J L	Norman O
Capeland B	Paul B
Cleat D	Parlin H
Cromling T E	Pooley I
Eans A	Rowe H I
Falshull P O	Robinson T
Flax B	Stanton
Franklin H	Shaw Mr & Mrs
Gorlan L	Straney Mrs
Hilkins C	Stewart J
Harward F	Watkins W
Hannesty H J	Williamson A S

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R J	McKean Mrs S H
Alberto E S	Min Mr & Mrs
Baker J B	Paul S
Brewer N J	Rodgers Mrs
Chambers Mrs F E	Scopel Mrs M H
Chen E J	Talbot
Freeman Mr & Mrs	Zalborzman Min
Gora E B	

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Tungchongyuen, from Shang-
hai.
Kingzun Nanpeihong, from
Shanghai.
Taiwozung, from Shanghai.
Winghongchong, from Yoko-
hama.
Leehachiao, Hengtyehong,
from Amoy.
Lioyshun, 45, Yeleken Road,
from Shanghai.
Tsungsing, from Shanghai.
Jeeffongtsong, Pansan, Des
Voerz Road, Central, from
Shanghai.
Shirayuki, Charter Road, from
Shanghai.
Chongsing, Yeeseekah, 7, from
Shanghai.
Ikegamitomijiro, Shiokubimaru,
Care Nihonyusen, from Kobe.
Ikegamitomijiro, Shiokubimaru
Care Nihonyusen, (2) from Kobe.
Kingfoo Kaechain Naikai, from
Shanghai.
Cameron Netherlands Trading
Society, from Yokohama.
Yaon, from Kobe.

T KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 25, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong.
Aranami, from Keelung.
Far East Motion Picture Co.
from New York.
Fhuilwell, from Bangkok (Ad-
nam).
Read, from Capetown.
Vouck Agency, Java, China
Japan Line, from Bindjei.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 24, 1918.

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Blair Mr & Mrs D E	Lee
Brakley O T	Lee Mrs
Brown A A	Macaulay Mrs
Carter J A	Matheson Mrs
Cary F W	Madame de Mattos
Chellie Miss	Miller J Finlay
Coleman G L	Miner-Jones Mrs
Cornwall Mr & Mrs O	Moore Mrs
Evans M B E	Moore Mrs C D
Fletcher Mrs	Perkins T L
Gordon Mr & Mrs	Reed Eng Comdr
A G	Roberts W E
Gordon Miss Alice	Roma F J de
Gordon Miss M	Skinner Miss
Gordon Miss Jean	Smith Mr & Mrs A
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Findlay
Hancock H	Smith Mrs V Findlay
Hind W B	Sidford Capt & Mrs
Hutcheon E de F	Tisdall Mrs
Johnson F B	Ventris Mrs M

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Anderson J B F	Kok C
Anger Dr M E	Lake O
Budge W	McAlister W
Comes Mr & Mrs A	McArthur J
Coombes Miss A	McGee Mrs E M
Crush J C	Moore B J de
Edwards Mrs T B	Mulligan G B
Edward Mrs J D	Pagmore Mrs W O
Engelmann H	Petmoyer F E
Flanagan A H	Reaman H
Gregory Mr & Mrs	Reid U M
J M	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Hammes G J	Mrs D E
Haywood G E	Robinson J
Heathcote P	Robinson Mrs C
Hoyle W T	Robinson Mrs G
Gregory Mr & Mrs	Robinson Mrs G
Johnson Mr & Mrs	Robinson Mrs G
W	Robinson Mrs G

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Electrical plant

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Bungalows and

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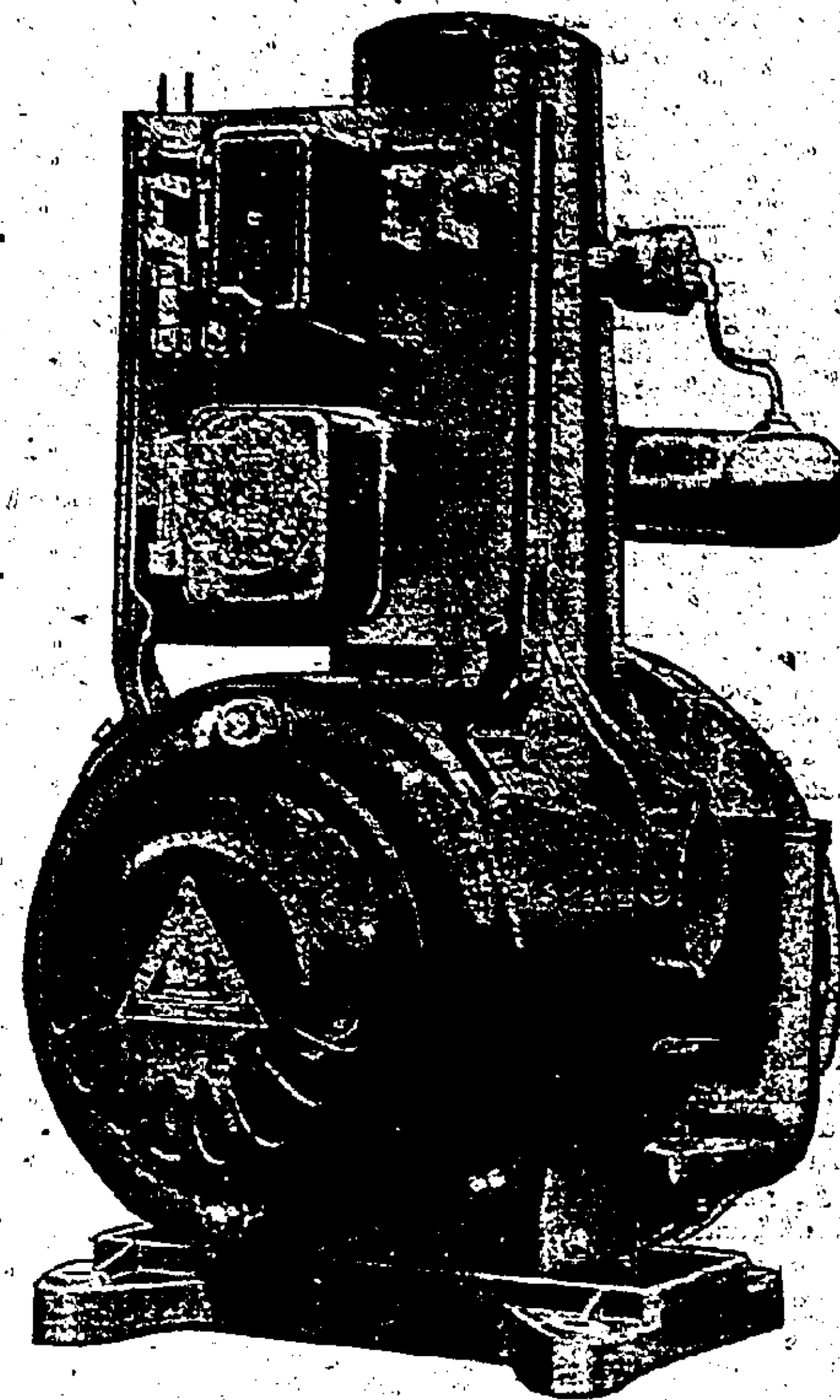
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Colony, and ad-

journing districts

and



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machine and

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carburetors to

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child can operate

it.

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cally.

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The South China Agents

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

Two British Reports.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Artillery activity and patrol encounters are reported on different parts of the front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states: The increased aerial activity on the 28th destroyed thirty-two machines and drove down ten uncontrollable. Eight British machines are missing. Our bombers dropped seventeen tons of bombs during the day.

"Big Bertha" Outclassed.

London, Oct. 27.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Tuesday, says: Long-range guns of big calibre have begun shelling in the direction of the Longuyon-Montmedy-Sedan-Metz railway which is a vital communication upon which the enemy depended for the quick transportation of troops, supplies, etc., from one portion of the front to another. The calibre of the guns cannot be stated, but they are more formidable than Big Bertha that bombed Paris.

Defence of Metz.

London, Oct. 27.
American observers report that the Germans have abandoned Clergy Grand. Already a great section of Lorraine and part of Alsace have been formed into a huge entrenched camp by the Germans in a desperate effort to defend Metz and the Pivot of the line northward.

French Report.

London, Oct. 27.
A French communique states: Overcoming the enemy's resistance we at night considerably advanced towards Guise and carried humedite surrounding a hospital near the station and the first trench of a fortified work south of Castle. Farther south we advanced beyond Louvry Farm. On the right bank of the Peron we continued to progress east of Monceau-le-Neuf.

The Great Battle.

Paris, Oct. 28.
The operations of the First, Fifth and Tenth French Armies are gradually assuming big proportions in the great battle. Between the Oise and the Serre the French Fifth Army attacked again yesterday, breaking down an obstinate defence and advancing a considerable distance. Further east between Sissonne and the Aisne the French Tenth Army broke into the great Hindenburg Defence Line and pushed on about 2 miles. The enemy, with great forces, tried desperate counter-attacks but failed completely. All along the battle-front the French troops face newly strengthened positions. General Guillaumat encountered five successive lines of wire and the same number of lines of trenches with concrete armoured shelters.

Paris to Lille.

Paris, Oct. 28.
To-day communication with Lille was re-established and a train runs day and night in both directions.—Havas.

GREAT SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Oct. 28.

Six Austrian divisions were half destroyed during the latest fighting. The condition of others necessitated employment of a large part of their reserves.
An Italian official message says: The Piave battle is continuing victoriously. The Allies are in firm possession of the left bank from the slope of Valdobbiadene to the Treviso-Verona railway. We have carried the heights of Valdobbiadene. The French have captured Monte Piave. We hold the plain of Sernaglia. The Eighth Army has carried the heights of Solferino and entered Susegana. The Tenth Army, advancing irresistibly, have pushed their advanced guards to the left of the Montebelluna. Numerous guns have been captured. Of yesterday's prisoners four thousand have been counted and many more are coming in. On the left bank of the Orme we occupied Alano-di-Piave and took prisoner several hundred.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters says: Conegliano has been taken and the whole line advanced between that important railway and road centre and Valdobbiadene. Four thousand prisoners taken yesterday were brought across river but a large number still remains on the left bank.

A British Italian official message says the enemy's resistance is weakening considerably. Our cavalry and infantry forced the passage of Montebelluna and several hundred prisoners were taken.

An Italian communique says: The battle continued fiercely all night long and fully developed during the 28th. On the front of the Twelfth and Eighth Armies we maintained and extended the bridgehead despite very lively opposition. Eastward of Grave-di-Popoli the enemy ceded to attacks by the Fourteenth British and Tenth Italian Army Corps. We broke through the enemy lines and liberated Bolzano, Malanotte, Tezze, Raimbachelle-di-Piave, Cimadolvo, St. Polone, Giaro and Ormele and entered St. Lucia-di-Piave and Vazzolo. The prisoners captured and the guns are still uncounted.

In Albania on the morning of the 27th we entered Alessio and are marching on San Giovanni-di-Medua.

JAPANESE INSIGNIA FOR KING GEORGE.

London, Oct. 28.

Prince Fushimi handed H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace the insignia of a Japanese Field Marshal with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan. The King in acknowledging these gifts, assured the Prince that the insignia will always be preserved as an interesting and important memento.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Paris, Oct. 28.

M. Alapetite, Resident General of Tunisia, has been appointed French Ambassador to Spain, and will be replaced in Tunisia by Senator Etienne Flandin.—Havas.

THE AMENDED GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.

The Berlin Federal Council has approved the Bill amending the Constitution in the form adopted by the Reichstag.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ILL.

London, Oct. 28.

Lord Beaverbrook, who is very ill, has resigned as Propaganda Minister.

OBITUARY.

London, Oct. 28.

The death is announced Sir Albert Mackham.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Dethronement of the Kaiser Predicted.

Herman Bernstein, writing in the *New York Herald* recently, stated:—There were symptoms of unprecedented unrest and dissatisfaction among the German people which might have developed into a real uprising against the German militaristic clique that is responsible for the great world war. Then came the Bolshevik revolt in Russia, aided by the German government and aimed at those who wanted Russia to be free both from Tsarism and Kaiserism. The so-called social revolution in Russia not only ruined Russia for many years to come, not only dealt a staggering blow to the rich, to the middle class, to the intelligentsia and to the working people, but also retarded the revolution in Germany and Austria.

The horrible example of the Lenin experiment upon unfortunate Russia has strengthened the forces of reaction everywhere, especially in Germany. But the revolt of the German people against the system that committed the greatest crime in history has only been postponed. The eyes of the German people are being opened by the forces of the allied democracies, led by America, which are battering down the Prussian rule of the Hohenzollerns, who sought to dominate the world and drench it in oceans of blood and tears.

A Russian writer, Lev Zhdanoff, depicted the last day of the Hohenzollerns. His prophecy was made before the revolt of the Bolsheviks. The date of the last day of the Kaiser has now been changed to 1919—the fifth anniversary of the great war.

Fifth War Anniversary.

Preparing to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the world war in 1919, Berlin, particularly quiet and sad during the past few months, was to make a supreme effort and appear gay on that day. Several weeks before Berlin had celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of Kaiser Wilhelm's reign. The faithful element of the Berlin population participated in the national holiday. Aside from the military and the police, and the merchants of neutral countries, there were but few men in the city by the Spree.

Out of the quiet homes, mourning their dead, women of all walks in life came into the streets. Only the wives of the bankers and the war contractors and the ladies having free access to the Court remained at home.

The women came in groups from all parts of the city, moving towards the Tiergarten, where they formed a veritable sea of heads.

Multitudes of Women.

Early in the morning the place designated for the meeting and the adjoining alleys were filled with women representing practically every station of life in Berlin from the poorly clad servant girls and dressmakers to the rich shopkeeper's widow.

Against the bright summer background of the foliage in the park stood out the multitude of women, old and young, and little children in mourning, who gathered there to celebrate the "Day of Sorrow."

A woman ascended the platform where the orchestra usually played. She motioned to the crowd and suddenly all became silent. And amid this ominous silence some of the women came upon the platform and made speeches which sounded rather groans and sobs and complaints of the souls of the exhausted women. The women complained of the high cost of necessities, of the lack of bread. Then a picture of the terrible losses of millions of men was painted by one of the speakers. She told of the futile sacrifices of millions of human beings—of the German losses in France and in Russia. And as the women came forward, dressed in black, relating their experiences, their words resounded like the ringing of funeral bells.

The women kept repeating:—"I lost my husband."—"My brothers were killed."—"I lost my father."

And these sobs and groans of the widows and orphans sank into the souls of the more fortunate women in the crowd whose relatives had only been wounded or captured by the Allies.

Break Up Mass Meeting.

One of the leaders among the women said that only a small portion of the German and Austrian women had gathered there. If all their tears were collected, the whole world would have heard them, and all the ponds and canals in the Berlin park could not hold the tears which tens of millions of women, sisters and mothers, were shedding every day and every night, mourning the dead.

The policemen, of the reserves, for the most part wounded in the war, listened at first with good natured smiles. But little by little their stern faces began to twitch. Something glistened in the eyes of those who had faced death fearlessly upon the battle fields. This did not last long.

Soon suspicious men appeared among the people and worked their way forward to the speakers. A few women in gaudy hats, with painted faces—the eyes and ears of the German Government—rushed off to the nearest telephone stations.

Soon the police authorities appeared in the park. Then soldiers arrived, without bayonets. They were led by several companies of the more faithful policemen of the old type. Moving thus in solid squares they endeavored to break up the crowd and disperse it along the alleys of the huge park. Hysterical cries and exclamations rent the air. The women expressed their indignation at the violence employed by the police and did not move. A few men who stood a little distance away, here and there, also protested.

Suddenly a new order was given, spreading like wildfire among the people. The crowd commenced to disperse quickly. Again the groups of women commenced to rush through the streets to the centre, where the Kaiser's palace is situated.

There all precautions had been taken. The entrances to the square, all the streets and bridges, were already occupied by the police. The troops, in small numbers, were ready, hidden in the yards near the square.

But the women insisted upon carrying out their programme. "We are unarmed! We are women!" they declared. "We are your mothers! Your wives! We have not come out to stir up trouble, to make noise! You are yourselves creating scandals! We just want to congratulate the Kaiser upon the occasion of the anniversary of his reign. We want to express our best wishes to him! If he is not in the palace just now—it does not matter! The walls of the old palace will reach our words—and the faint voices of the women will reach Potsdam. Let us pass!"

And the women, young and old, broke through the lines of the confused, rude policemen. They rushed toward the palace. Then they cried as with one voice full of tears:—"We have had enough of war. Enough bloodshed! We want peace! We are starving! Our children are starving and dying as a result of your crimes, bloody Emperor!"

"Bloody Emperor! Enough of war!"

Three times they cried, and then became silent. The hundred thousand women stood waiting as though to hear what answer would come from the palace. Some of them expected that the talkative Kaiser would appear on his famous balcony and reply to the call of the mothers, wives and orphans.

But this did not happen. Again the dark lines of the police came forward. Now they were more resolute and rude as they dispersed the crowds.

"Troops Fire on the Mob."

But here on the square, with houses on all sides, it was harder to do this than at the Tiergarten. No sooner were the women driven away from one corner than they gathered in another and of the

CAPITOL BUILDING.

To be Erected in Manila.

Work on the construction of the proposed Philippine National Capitol will probably begin early next year, should that part of the 1919 budget which provides for the appropriation of a considerable sum of money for its erection meet the entire approval of the legislature. The work will be undertaken, according to the assignment of appropriations, by the Bureau of Public Works which has asked greater allowances this year both for the completion of unfinished public buildings and for the proper preparation of the capitol grounds.

According to the Burnham plan, the capitol will be built within eight of the Manila Bay where the monument of Rizal now stands. The grounds cover a considerable area and will include a portion of the reclaimed plot lying between the Manila Hotel and the Army and Navy Club. The capitol will resemble in many ways it is stated the national capitol of the United States.

The 1919 budget, it is estimated, will amount to P80,000,000. The Bureau of Public Works alone will require, it is stated, more than P10,000,000 in order to complete the big building programme now in hand. The recommendations of the Bureau of Posts, the University of the Philippines and the Bureau of Education have been noted upon favorably by the members of the Cabinet. Only a little portion of the budget now remains for consideration before it is sent to the legislature.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Disciplinary Boards.

The following is to be inserted on page 45 of the D.O. Book in continuation of D.O. 64(2)—No Superintendent or Inspector after receiving notice to attend a Disciplinary Board, shall absent himself therefrom without the permission of the presiding Superintendent.

Rifles and Ammunition.

The words "and Friday" in the 4th line of D. O. 20 (g) page 22, are to be deleted.

Dismissed.

The following Constables are dismissed:—110 Chan Wai Ling, 179 Wong Tat Chuen, 203 Lam Kai Chi, and 243 Chan Shui Kwong.

square and delivered even more impassioned speeches than before.

Thousands of men looked upon the unprecedented gathering from the windows of houses facing the square. Little by little these men came out into the streets and surrounded the women, as though to protect them from the police.

Groups of students came rushing from the universities, where they also had gathered to celebrate the anniversary of the Kaiser's reign.

The police, feeling its utter helplessness, at first used sticks freely; but the cries of the women struck by the policemen stirred the men, and they came to their defence.

Then revolvers flashed in the hands of the policemen. They pointed the revolvers at the people, at the women.

Then a bang was sounded. The crowd did not believe that the troops would fire upon women and children, and it kept moving forward.

Suddenly a volley resounded. Cries of terror rent the air. Many women, wounded, fell to the ground. Many fainted. The wounded and killed, women and men, lay upon the sidewalks and in the streets, amid pools of blood.

The rest of the people ran through the wide streets, stumbling upon one another, sobbing.

Thus ended the celebration of the anniversary of the reign of the Kaiser Wilhelm II in June, 1919, in front of his palace.

BAFFLING THE U-BOATS.

The Yarrow Smoke System.

The naval correspondent of the *Times* writes:—It is now generally recognized that there is no specific remedy for the submarine menace, but that ultimate success will be found in the collective effect of different methods of dealing with the problem. Of the utmost importance, of course, are satisfactory appliances for discovering the presence of the submarine, but very valuable also are satisfactory means for preventing the submarine from discovering its quarry. In this latter category the Yarrow anti-submarine smoke system has been most favourably reported upon, and should take a high place.

Every seafarer, whether on business or pleasure bent, will be aware of the way in which another steamer makes its presence known by the long trail of smoke on the horizon before the ship herself or even her tallest mast is seen. This manifest sign of the whereabouts of a merchant steamer has been made use of by the German raiders and submarines to a very large extent, as the published accounts and journals of their achievements reveal.

An example is furnished by Lieutenant Aust, of the *Karlshafen*, who in his journal of proceedings says on one occasion:—"We were all at high tension wondering in what direction the first smoke-cloud would appear"; and, on another:—"We were downcast over our bad luck in having to leave the main commerce lane, when our look-out reported 'smoke four points on the port bow,' and our ship immediately lived up." By the use of the Yarrow appliance the smoke can be emitted through the sides of the ship, and thus by the elimination of the tall-tale black column the range of visibility to the enemy is reduced. On a clear day the smoke from a steamship can be seen at a distance of over 17 miles, and the risk of its being observed by a submarine extends to an area of over 950 square miles. Assuming, however that, as is the case with this system, the smoke rose no higher than the bridge, the distance at which the ship could be seen on a clear day would be a little over 10 miles, and the risk of being observed by a submarine would only extend to an area of about 310 square miles. The danger area with the anti-submarine smoke system is reduced to about one-third.

Clearly therefore there is a great advantage in using it, and already several standard steamers have been fitted with the device.

Apart from the obvious benefit to be derived from adopting this system, the fact that there are no royalties or charges of that kind to be paid for its use should help to make its adoption general. Thirty years ago the system was fitted by Yarrow and Co. to a torpedo-boat, and since then, as the result of much experimenting on land and of experience in service at sea, it has been developed and perfected. Now it is patriotically placed, by Sir Alfred Yarrow, at the disposal of the British and their Allies to make what use of it they like. The only financial interest Sir Alfred retains in the matter is that he pays out of his own pocket for the inspectors who go round to see that it is properly fitted.

For the Melting-Pot.

The *Munich Post* reports that 40 statues and monuments of bronze and copper are to be melted down in Munich by the military authorities, including statues of the Emperor Ludwig, the Bavarian King Ludwig II., Schiller, Goethe, and several public fountains.

Whist Drive.

The fortnightly whist drive of the Naval Yard Recreation Club took place last evening on the verandah of the Officers' Mess. There was a good attendance and the results were as follows:—Ladies 1st, Mrs. Phillips; 2nd, Mrs. Bower; 3rd, Mrs. Pile. Gent's 1st, Mr. Westrup; 2nd, Mr. Davis; 3rd, Mr. Curtis; 4th, Mr. Holmes. The consolation prizes were won by Mrs. Brand and Mr. Williams. The Club's first dance of the season takes place on Saturday next at the R.N. Canton Theatre, commencing at 8 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

"OUR DAY."

[To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

Sir,—In anticipation of the final report, the following partial details will be of interest:—

From the figures already obtained and estimated, it is anticipated that the net result for "Our Day," 1918, will amount to about \$100,000—possibly a little more. The figures of Lady May's Rose Fund, the auction of roses and the Gymkhanas have already been published, but \$800 further must be added to the latter, being the proceeds of tickets of admission sold in advance. The sale of roses on the morning of "Our Day" realised \$13,796.45 and a detailed list giving the contents of each tin will be published shortly. Details of the results obtained by other sections will be published from time to time when the figures are complete.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have very kindly undertaken to remit up to \$100,000 at the rate of 3/8 T. T. My Committee have directed me to express their appreciation of this concession which gives material assistance to the Fund.

Yours etc.

E. R. HALLIFAX.

Hon. Secretary, War Charities.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1918.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting at the Police Court this afternoon, heard an application for the extradition and surrender of Kong Chai Iem to the Macao Authorities on the ground that he was a fugitive. Mr. G. B. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Mr. G. B. Wakeman, giving evidence, said that he was the Crown Solicitor and received a document (Exhibit 1) by post on October 4 from the Secretary-General of Macao. He also said that this afternoon in the presence of Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., Mr. Goldring, O. D. Inspector Marston and himself, a man from Macao, Mr. L. A. Colliaco, failed to identify the defendant. The defendant was standing eighth in the row, and Mr. Colliaco pointed out the fourth man. Before the identification the defendant and the man who was pointed out changed coats. He bore a resemblance to the other man.

The case is proceeding.

A SHELL ACCIDENT.

Houseboy Sustains Serious Injury.

At about three o'clock this afternoon three present in the Police Court heard a loud report, as if a bomb had exploded, followed by cries and shouts. It appears that a houseboy employed by Mrs. Aris, at present staying in the Police quarters, attached to the Central Station, had a shell, which was used as an ornament, in his hand. The shell was loaded and, not being aware of the fact, the boy hit a nail on the ground with it. Suddenly it exploded and the poor fellow was rendered unconscious. The Police immediately went to the scene, and Sergeant Murphy, Blackman, Feet, Oulford and other police were soon rendering first aid. An ambulance was immediately sent for, and the man was removed to the Hospital. On close examination it was found that the five fingers of the houseboy's right hand were completely blown off, while the left hand bones were also injured by a protruding shell.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

